

FM 3-0 Operations

**Presented to the 6th OPFOR
Conference**

Aberdeen Proving Grounds

6 February 2001

Purpose

- Familiarize OPFOR Conference attendees with the current draft of FM 3-0 (ST 3-0)
 - Examine themes & highlights of the manual
 - Discuss in same order as presented in the FM
 - Generate and answer questions about the new FM
- Show the audience where they can get more information and download a copy of the FM.

A Manual in Four Parts; 12 Chapters

Part One - The Environment of Operations

1. The Army and the Role of Land Power; 2. Unified Action; 3. Strategic Responsiveness

Part Two - Foundations of Full Spectrum Operations

4. Fundamentals of Full Spectrum Operations; 5. Battle Command; 6. Conducting Full Spectrum Operations

Part Three - Conducting Decisive Full Spectrum Operations

7. Offensive Operations; 8. Defensive Operations; 9. Stability Operations; 10. Support Operations

Part Four - Enabling Operations

11. Information Superiority; 12. Combat Service Support

Army Mission Essential Task List (METL)

The Army METL summarizes the tasks that the Army must do for the Nation:

- **Close with and destroy enemy forces**
- **Shape the security environment**
- **Respond promptly to crisis**
- **Conduct forcible entry operations**
- **Conduct sustained land operations**
- **Provide support to civil authorities**
- **Mobilize the Army**



The Operational Environment

Dimensions of the operational environment:

Threat
Political
Unified action
Land combat
Information
Technology



Distinguishing Characteristics of Land Combat

- Scope
- Duration
- Terrain
- Permanence

Technology
Improves soldier endurance and protection
Lethality increases
Combinations of modernized and legacy forces
Adversaries have access to

- Information environment - largely outside control of military forces
- Media and real time technology
- Information superiority - effective synchronization of ISR, information management

Threat

Threat

Often asymmetric

Inflict US casualties

**Off-the-shelf
technology**

**WMD and mass
casualties**

**Urban fights - avoid
mechanized
maneuver**

**Avoid decisive
battle**

**Defend and prolong
the conflict**

**Form anti-US
coalitions**

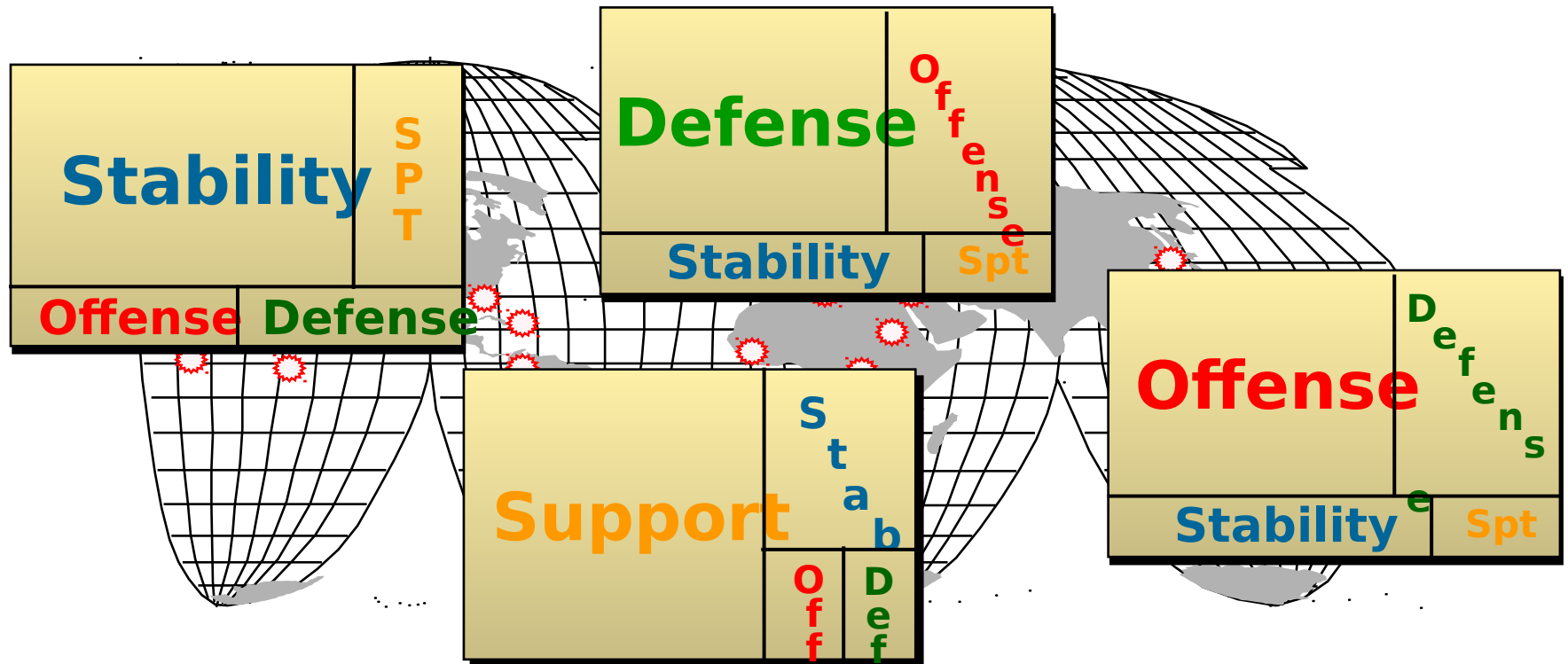


Full Spectrum Operations

Army forces accomplish missions by combining and executing four types of military action — offense, defense, stability, and support operations — in war or MOOTW.

MOOTW

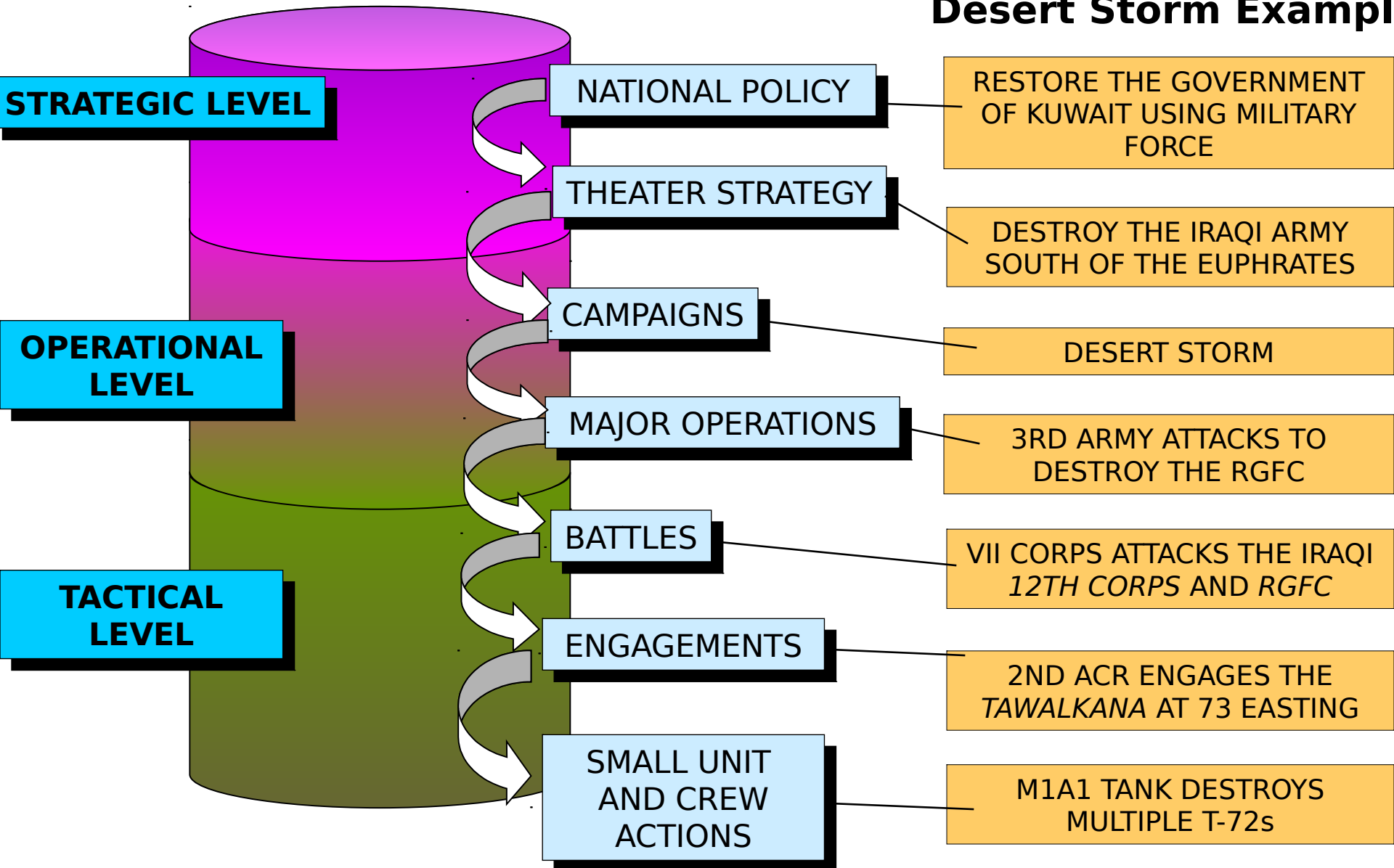
War



Nature of mission dictates proportion & relationship of the types of military action

Levels of War

Desert Storm Example



Supporting and Supported

Joint force commanders often establish supported and supporting relationships among components.

Army forces may be the supporting force during certain phases of the campaign and become the supported force in other phases.



Army forces may be made available to the JFACC for tasking. This includes air defense, field artillery, attack aviation, and intelligence

Multinational Operations

An *alliance* is the result of formal agreements between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives.

A *coalition* is an ad hoc arrangement between two or more nations for common action.



- **Command and control**
 - Parallel command
 - Lead nation command
 - Combinations
- **Conducting multinational operations**
- **Support to multinational operations**
 - ASCC and theater-level support
 - Theater support command

Considerations for Unified Action

Military

- Targeting
- Fire support coordination
- Air and missile defense
- Doctrine, organization, and training
- Equipment

Political

- Goals and objectives
- National control of forces
- Consensus building

Cultural

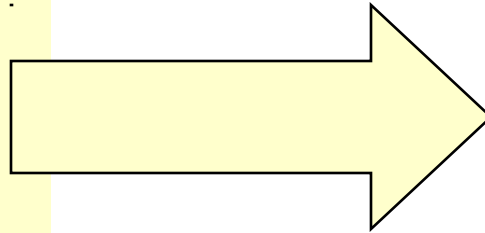
- Culture and language
- Communications
- Media relations
- Law enforcement

Strategic Responsiveness

**More than just rapid deployment;
changes the way the Army operates**

Today

- Alert
- Train
- Deploy
- Build up
- Shape
- Decisive Operations



Future

- Train
- Alert
- Deploy
- Near simultaneous shaping and decisive Operations



**Decisive
much earlier**

Considerations of Strategic Responsiveness

- Anticipation
- Command and control
- Lethality of the deploying force
- Force tailoring
- Combat service support
- Training

Force tailoring is the process of determining the right mix and sequence of units for a mission



Force Projection



Decisions made early in the force projection process may determine the success of the

**A
L
E
R
T**

Entry

Transition
to Post
Conflict

Mission
Comple
te

5 Processes

Mobilization

Deployment

Employment

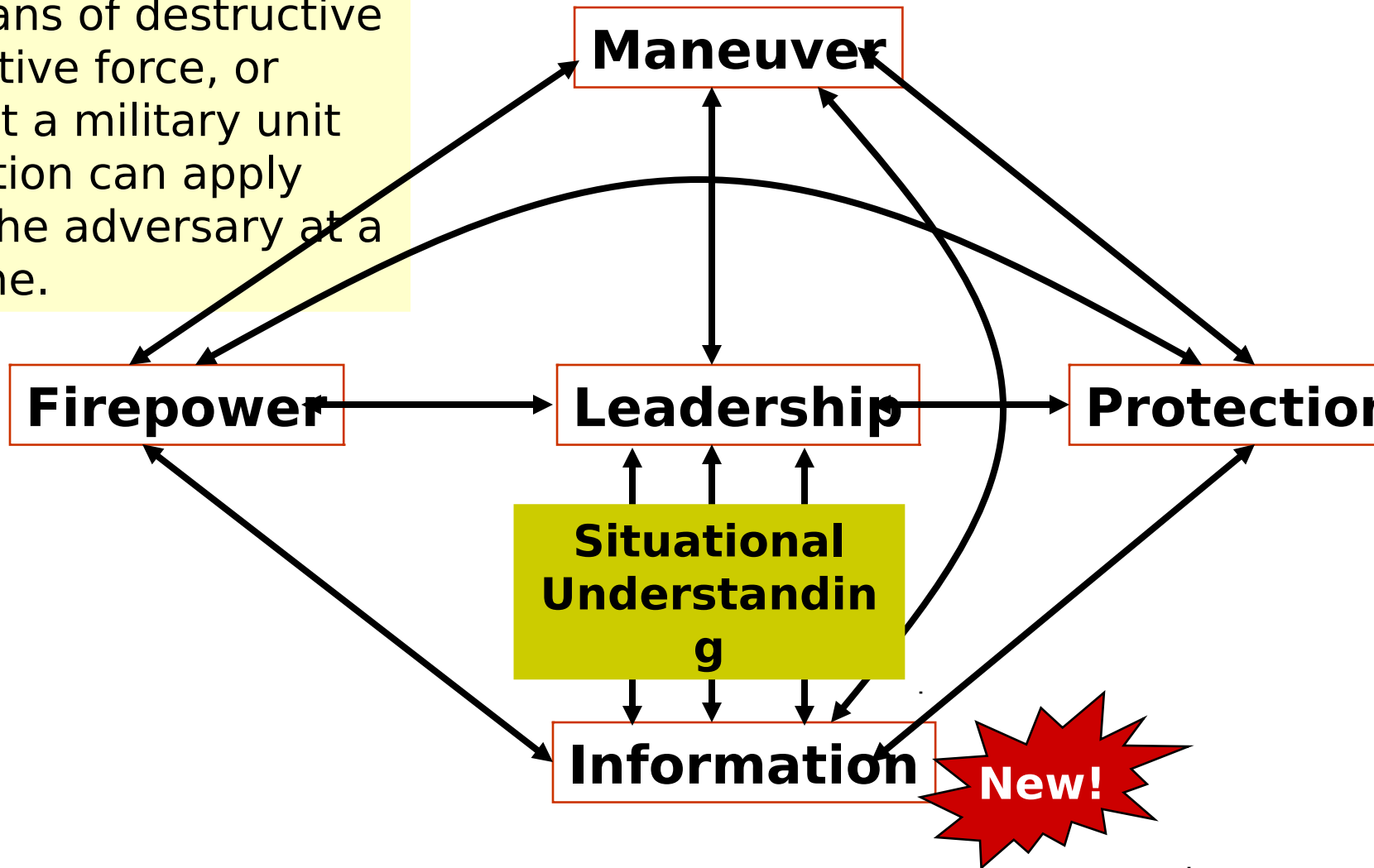
Redeployment

Sustainment

TIME

Elements of Combat Power

Combat power is the ability to fight. It is the total means of destructive or disruptive force, or both, that a military unit or formation can apply against the adversary at a given time.



Principles of War

- Objective
- Offensive
- Mass
- Economy of Force
- Maneuver
- Unity of Command
- Security
- Surprise
- Simplicity



**Includes MOOTW
principles**

- Legitimacy
- Perseverance
- Restraint

**FM 3-0 combines
the joint principles
of war and
principles of
MOOTW into the
Army's time-tested
list of principles of
war**

Operational Framework

Area of operations



**Battlefield
organization**

Battlespace

Operational Framework
=

- **AO +**
- **Battlespace +**
- **Battlefield
Organization**

The *operational framework* consists of the arrangement of friendly forces and resources in time, space, and purpose with respect to each other and the enemy or situation.

Battlefield Organization

The *battlefield organization* is the allocation of forces in the AO by purpose. It consists of three all-encompassing categories of operations: decisive, shaping, and sustaining.

**Decisive
operations**



**Shaping
operations**



**Sustaining
operations**



**Sustaining
Operations**

ISB

**Example Offensive
Operation - Nonlinear,
Noncontiguous**

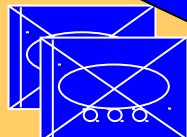
**Purpose-based
battlefield
organization**

AO 2



**Shaping
Operation
s**

AO 1



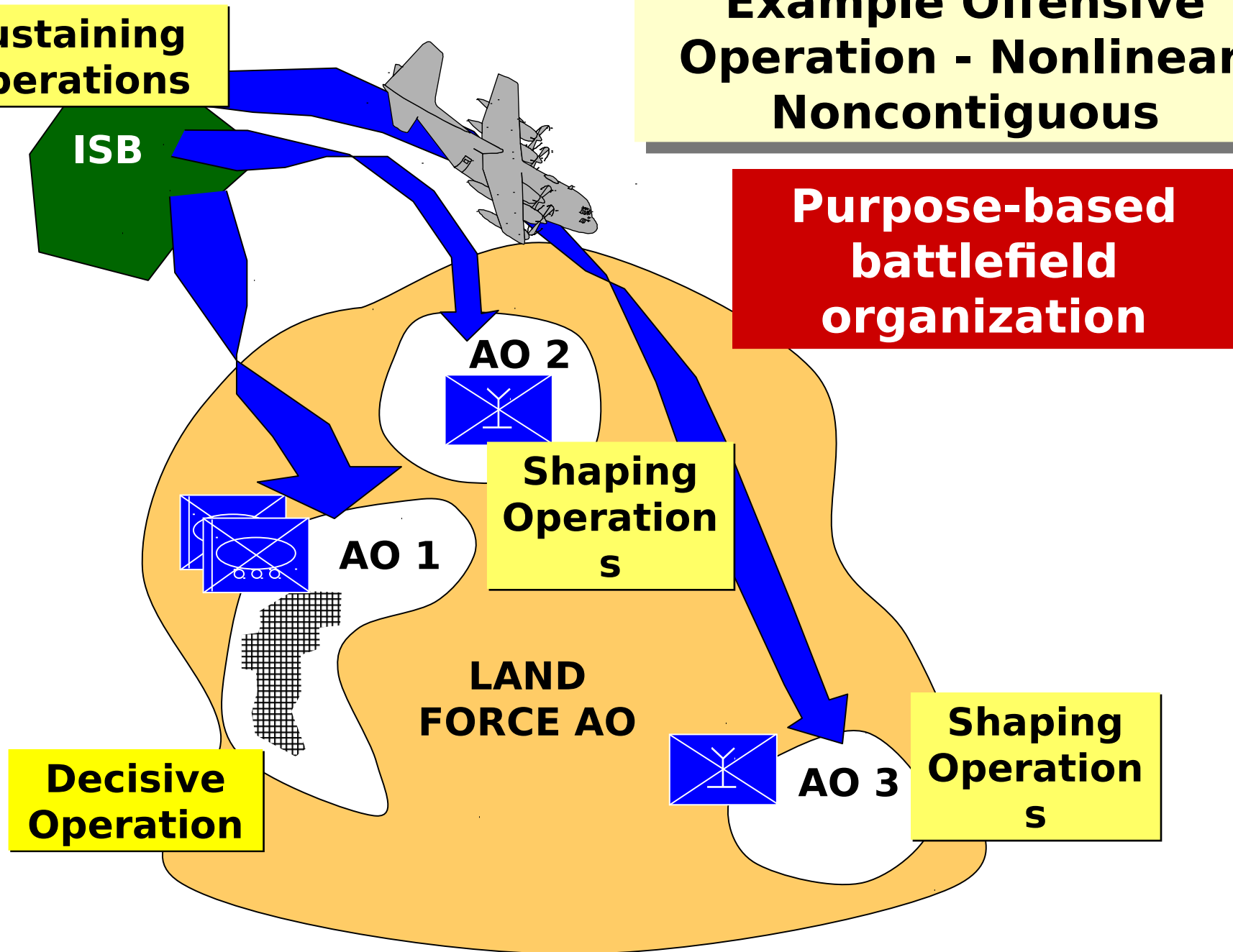
**LAND
FORCE AO**

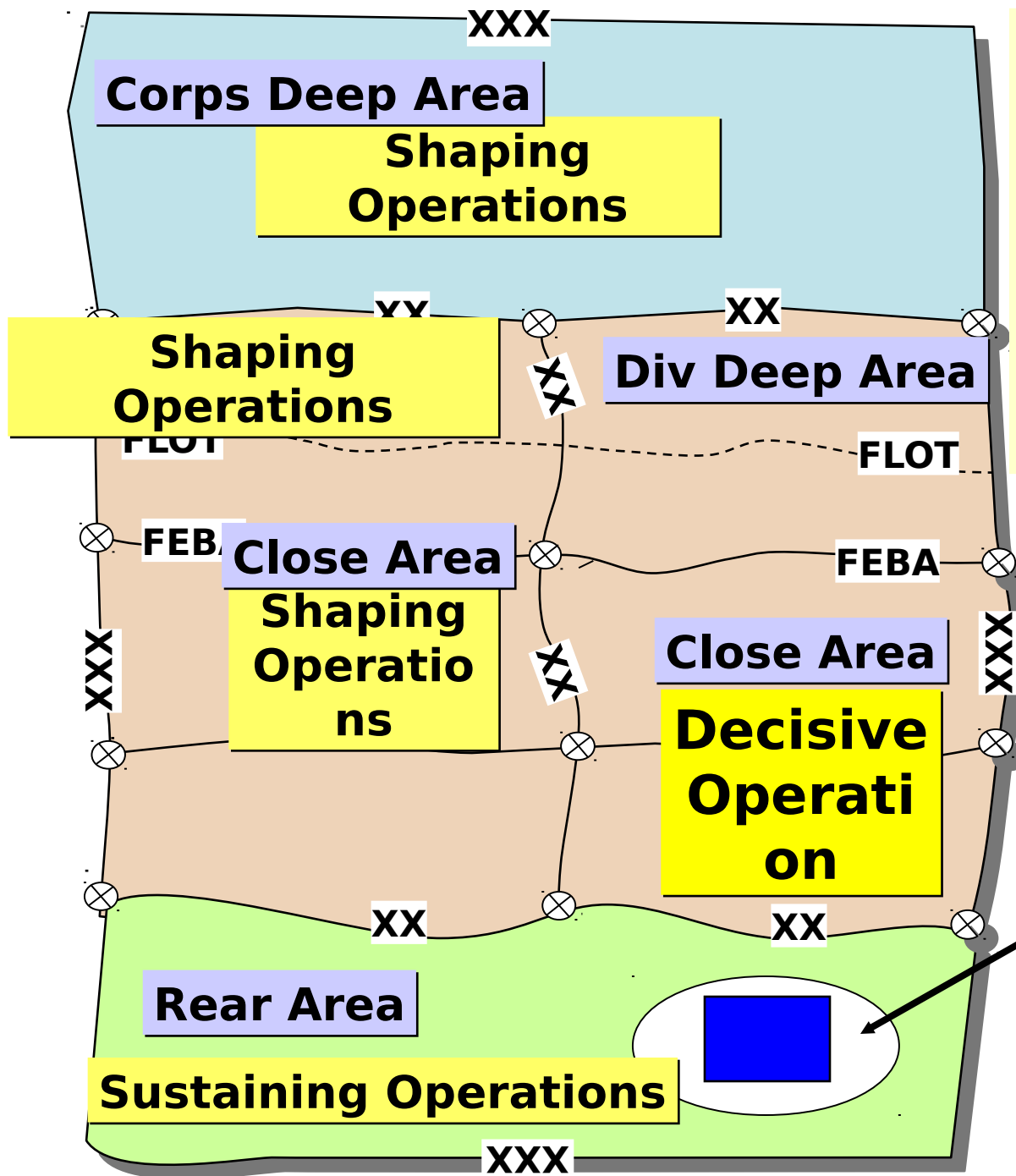
**Decisive
Operation**

AO 3



**Shaping
Operation
s**

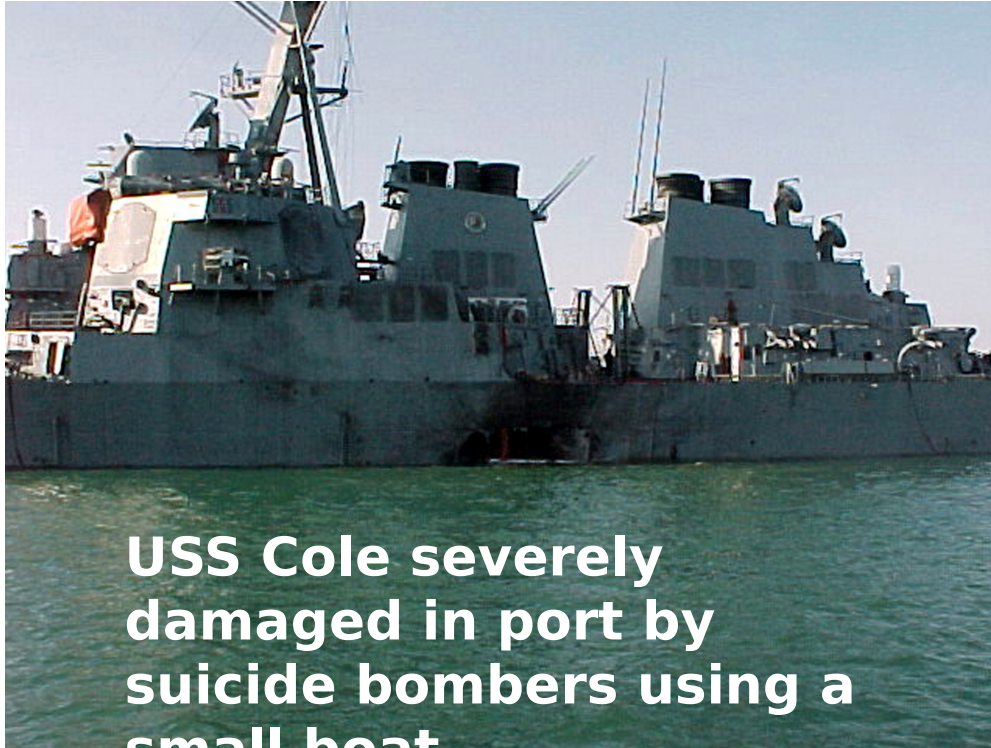




Deep, Close and Rear areas relate DSS in spatial terms. Most useful in linear, contiguous operations

Reserve...When committed, becomes or reinforces decisive operation

Asymmetric Effects



USS Cole severely damaged in port by suicide bombers using a small boat

The likelihood of asymmetric attack increases with the continued conventional dominance of US forces at sea, on land, in the air, and in space.

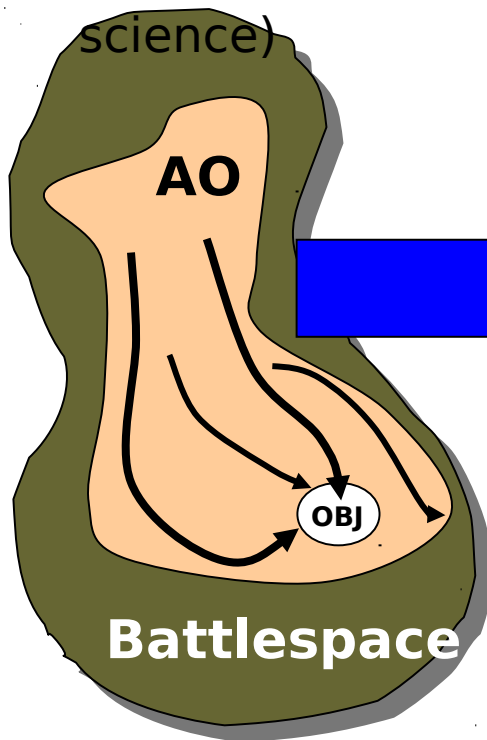
Asymmetry addresses dissimilarities in organization, equipment, doctrine, capabilities, and values between other armed forces (formally organized or not) and US forces.

Asymmetry becomes very significant, perhaps decisive when the degree of dissimilarity creates

Battle Command : Visualize-Describe-Direct

Lead and assess

Visualize
(More art than science)



Describe
(A balance of art and science)

Time, Space, Resources, Purpose & Action

- Decisive Ops
- Shaping Ops
- Sustaining Ops
- Deep, Close, Rear Areas (if required)

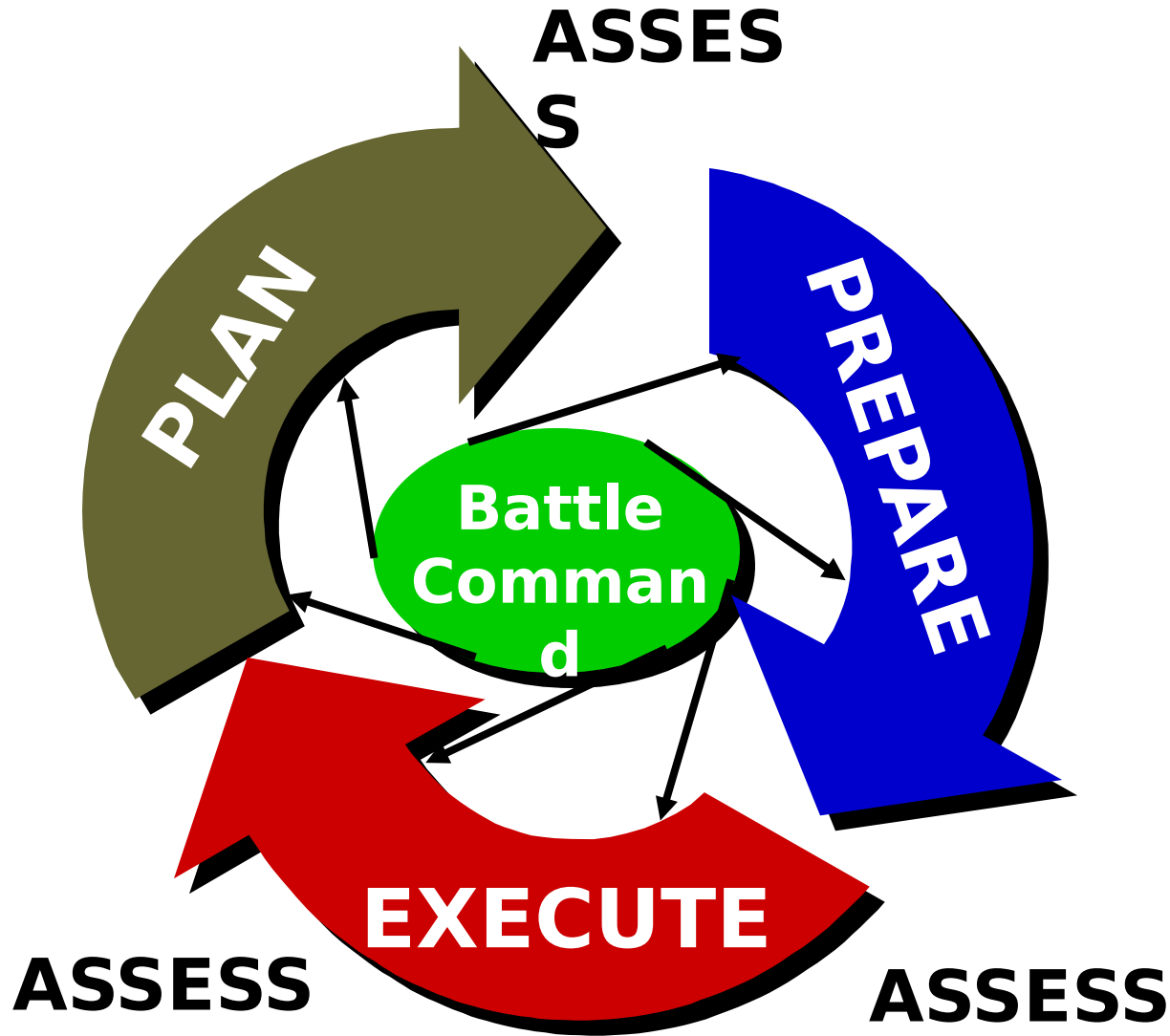
Planning
guidance
• Intent

Direct
(More science than art)

BOS

- Intelligence
- Maneuver
- Fires
- Air Defense
- M/C/M
- CSS
- C2
- Preparation
- Execution

Conducting Full Spectrum Operations



Execution

Execution is concerted action to:

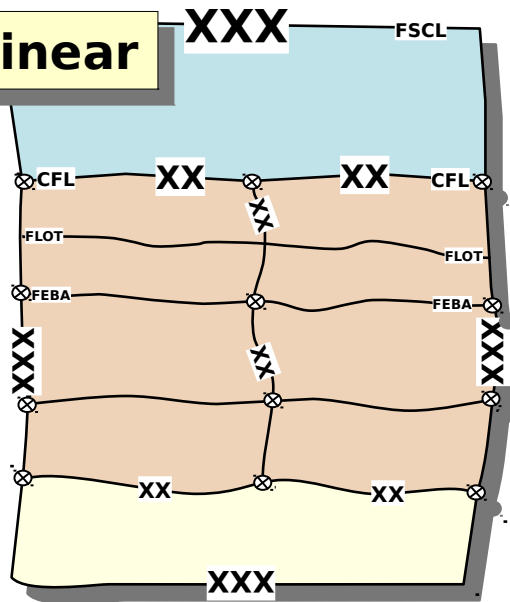
- **Seize and retain the initiative**
- **Maintain momentum**
- **Exploit success**



Operational Combinations

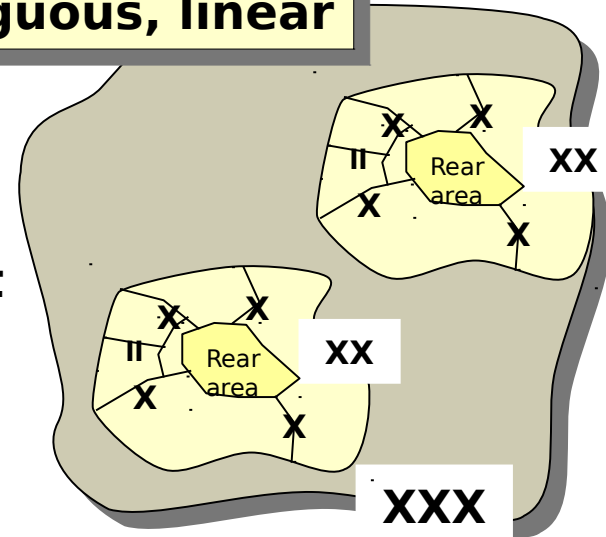
Contiguous, linear

Defense
of Korea,
Kuwait



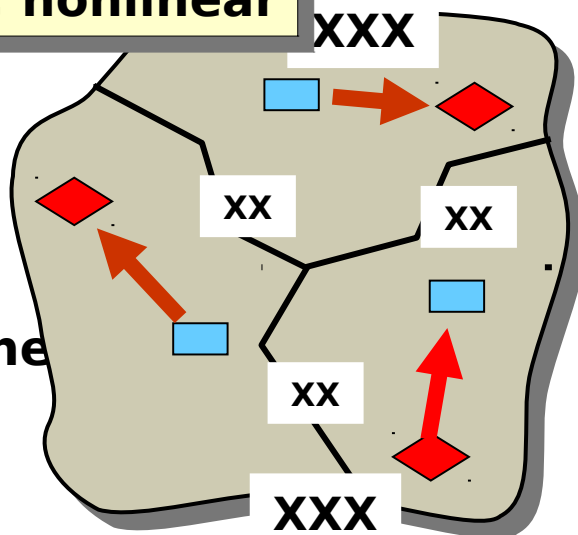
Noncontiguous, linear

Forcible
entry;
concurrent
urban
operations



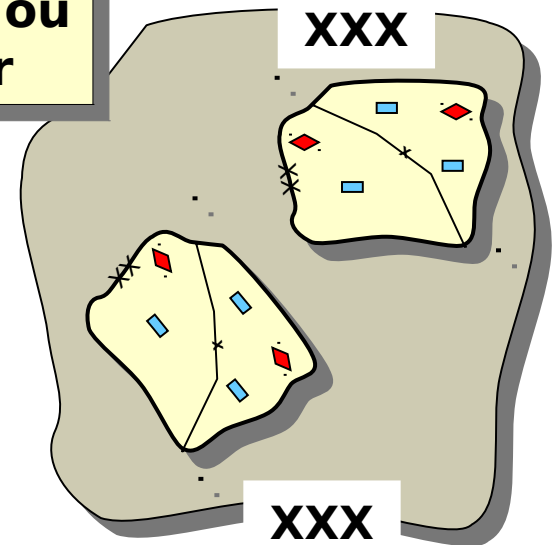
Contiguous, nonlinear

Bosnia;
Hurricane
Andrew;
much of the
Vietnam
War



Noncontiguous, nonlinear

Panama;
Somalia



Urban Operations

“The world is largely urban in terms of population concentration. Urban operations in large, densely populated areas present distinct problems in clearing enemy forces, restoring services, and managing major concentrations of people. The topography and proximity of noncombatants degrade the effectiveness of technically advanced sensors and weapons. Thus, cities are likely battlegrounds where weaker enemies attempt to negate the advantages Army



**Street fighting during
the Korean War**

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Environments

“The threat of WMD profoundly changes theater conditions and imposes major force protection requirements. To a significant degree, the readiness of Army forces to operate in NBC environments deters enemies from using WMD and encourages them to seek solutions that avoid the risk of strategic retaliation.”



NBC Reconnaissance Vehicle

Characteristics of Offensive Operations

- Surprise
- Concentration
- Tempo
- Audacity

Surprise

Commanders achieve surprise by operating in a manner the enemy does not expect. Sudden, violent, and unanticipated attacks have a paralyzing effect. Airborne, air assault, and SOF attacks –combined with strikes by Army and joint fires – create disconcerting psychological effects on the enemy.



Impact of Technology

Modernized Army forces may avoid movements to contact altogether. Reconnaissance and security elements maintain contact only as required to collect information that unmanned sensors cannot. Commanders maneuver forces into position to begin the attack before major forces make contact. Attacks unfold as simultaneous sets of



Characteristics of Defensive Operations

- Preparation
- Security
- Disruption
- Massing effects
- Flexibility

Massing Effects

To obtain an advantage at decisive points, defenders economize and accept risk in some areas; retain and, when necessary, reconstitute a reserve; and maneuver to gain local superiority at the point of decision. Defenders may surrender some ground to gain time to concentrate forces.

Peacetime Military Engagement (PME)

Objectives of PME:

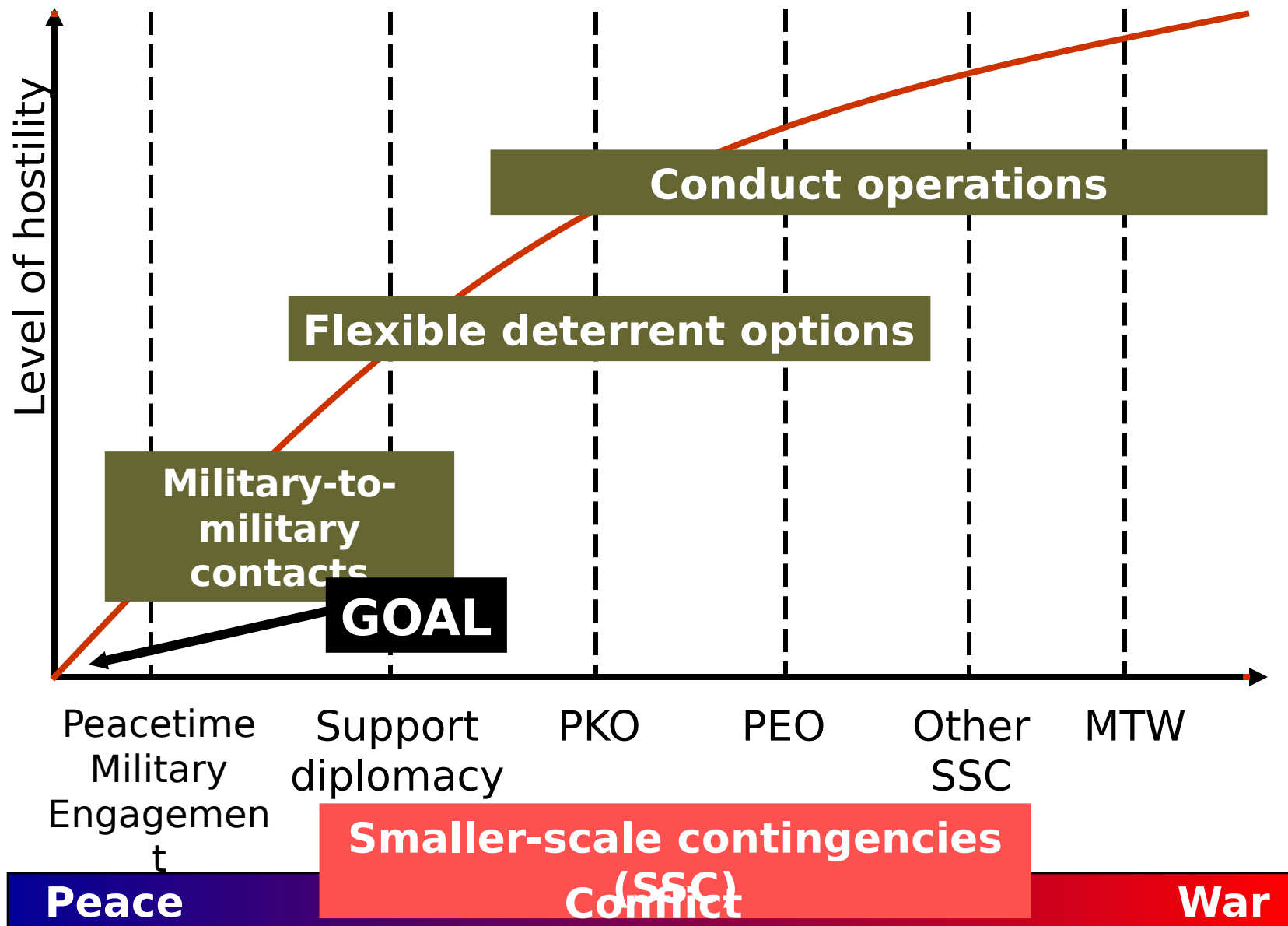
- Open communications
- Increase interoperability
- Foster regional military professionalism
- Demonstrate by example the role of a military in a democracy

Examples of PME:

- Multinational training exercises
- Medical and engineer projects
- Individual training



Engagement and Response



Types of Stability Operations

- Peace operations
- Foreign internal defense
- Security assistance
- Humanitarian and civic assistance
- Support to insurgencies
- Support to counterdrug operations
- Combating terrorism
- Noncombatant evacuation operations
- Arms control
- Show of force

Includes:

Peacekeeping operations

Peace enforcement operations

Operations in support of diplomatic efforts

Types of Support Operations

**Domestic
Support
Operations**

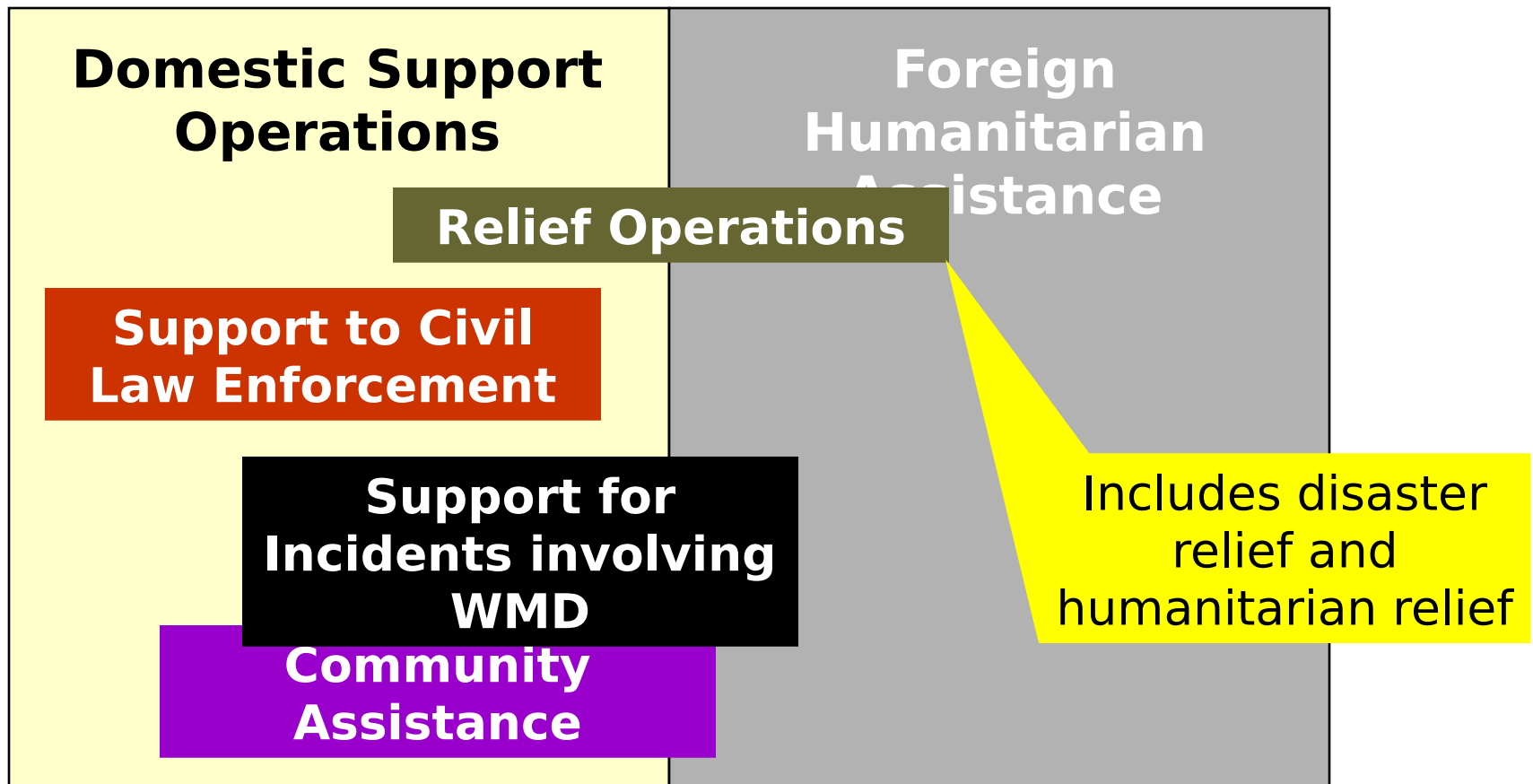
**Avalanche victims in
Austria receive Army help**

**Foreign
Humanitarian
Assistance**



Forms of Support Operations

Within the broad types of support, there are four forms of support operations. The majority of activity falls inside the domestic type of support operation



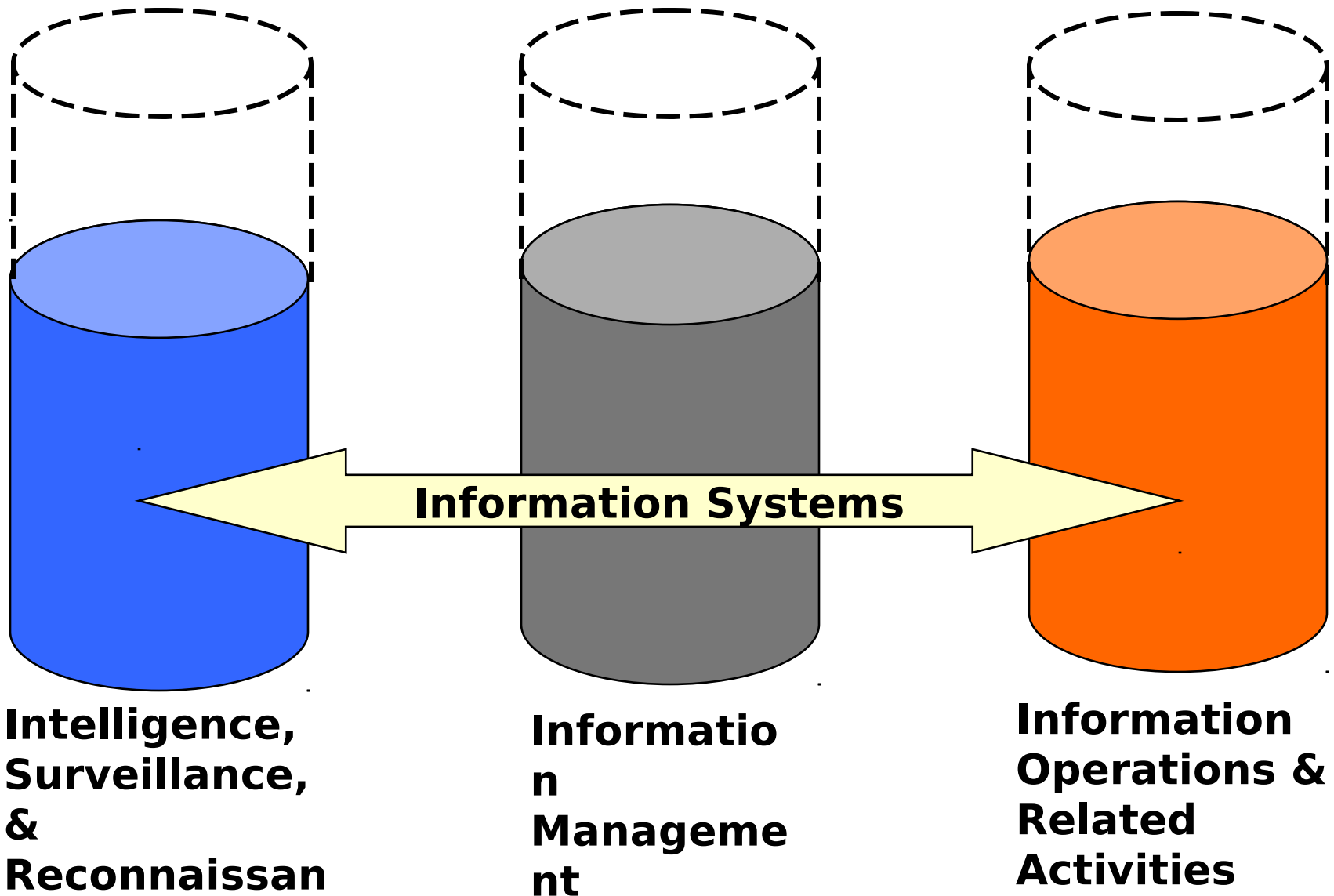
Information Superiority

Information superiority is the operational advantage derived from the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same.

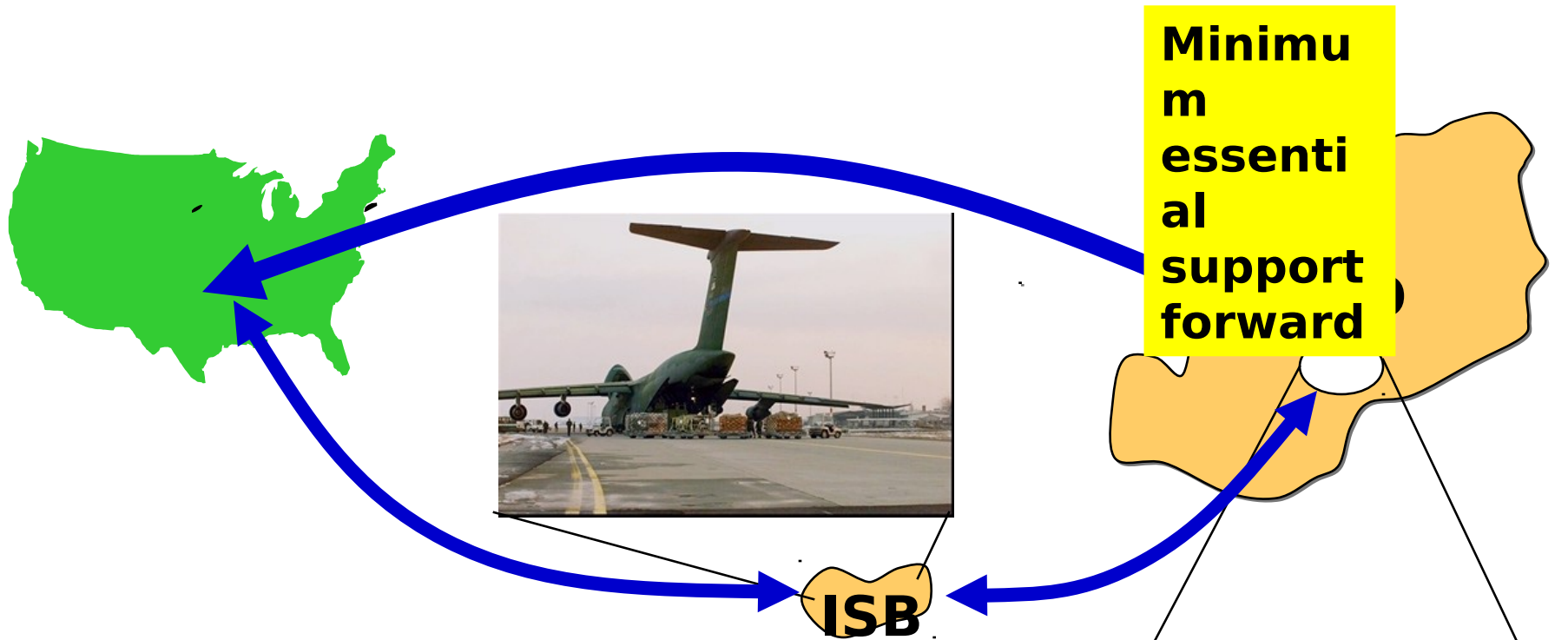
“Adversaries and enemies pursue their own relative information advantages, very likely in asymmetric ways, while continually attempting to deny information superiority to friendly forces. Because opposing forces constantly adapt and situations continually evolve, information superiority is relative and transitory. Absolute information superiority is not



Contributors to Information Superiority



CSS Reach



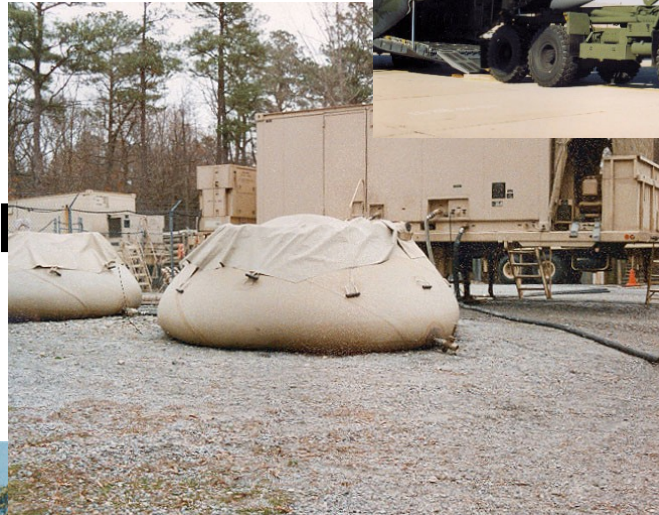
Combat service support reach operations involve the operational positioning and efficient use of all available CSS assets and capabilities, from the industrial base to the soldier in



Extending Operational Reach

CSS factors that influence operational reach:

- **Scope of support**
- **Distribution network**
- **Sources of support**
- **Availability**
- **Modularity**
- **LOCs**
- **POEs/PODs**



More Information?

Web site (downloads, more briefings, discussion guide)

<http://www.cgsc.army.mil/operations>

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